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3 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
4 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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6 Tobias Price,

7 Plaintiff,

8 v.

9 Cameron Michael Sims,

10 Defendant.

Case No. 2:21-cv-01438-CDS-DJA

Order

11 This is a civil rights action arising out of Plaintiff's allegation that Defendant Las Vegas
12 Metropolitan Police Department Officer Cameron Michael Sims searched Plaintiff's apartment
13 without probable cause or a warrant. Plaintiff moves to extend discovery deadlines (ECF No.
14 45), to compel discovery (ECF No. 46), for a protective order preserving discovery (ECF No. 47),
15 for a Rule 35 physical and mental examination (ECF No. 48), for a protective order (ECF No.
16 49), and for a subpoena (ECF No. 50). Defendant moves to extend the discovery plan. (ECF No.
17 65). And Plaintiff moves for sanctions. (ECF No. 68).

18 Because the Court finds a brief extension appropriate, but not the parties' specific
19 proposed extensions, it grants in part and denies in part Plaintiff and Defendant's motions to
20 extend. (ECF No. 45, 65). Because the Court finds Plaintiff's motions to be without merit, it
21 denies his motion to compel, motions for protective order, motion for a physical and mental
22 examination, and motion for sanctions. (ECF Nos. 46, 47, 50, 68). Because the Court finds that
23 Plaintiff is seeking a subpoena to serve on at least one third party, it grants his motion for a
24 subpoena. (ECF No. 50).

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1 **I. Discussion.**

2 **A. *Plaintiff and Defendant's motions to extend the discovery plan (ECF Nos. 45,***
 3 ***65).***

4 Plaintiff moves to extend the discovery cutoff for thirty days. (ECF No. 45). He explains
 5 that he has struggled to keep up with the deadlines given his *pro se* status and because “getting
 6 almost evicted from [his] place of residence where [he is] presently living here in Nevada” has
 7 diverted his focus from the case. Plaintiff filed his motion on August 8, 2023. However, his
 8 motion is dated July 6, 2023. Discovery closed on August 9, 2023. (ECF No. 42). And although
 9 Plaintiff asserts that he lives in Nevada, the address on his motion is in New York. Defendant
 10 responds that Plaintiff has not been diligent because Plaintiff has failed to respond to any of
 11 Defendant’s discovery requests and has failed to propound his own discovery requests but waited
 12 until the last minute to extend discovery. (ECF No. 53). Defendant adds that it has received no
 13 contact from Plaintiff since the parties entered their discovery plan. Plaintiff did not file a reply.

14 Defendant also moves to extend the dispositive motion deadline, but does not seek to
 15 extend discovery. (ECF No. 65). The deadline to file dispositive motions ended on September 8,
 16 2023. (ECF No. 42). Defendant explains that, because Plaintiff filed four discovery motions
 17 right before the discovery cutoff deadline, the outcome of those motions has the potential to
 18 invalidate any dispositive motion that Defendant might file. Defendant thus requests that the
 19 Court extend the dispositive motion deadline so that Defendant can file its motions after the Court
 20 considers Plaintiff’s discovery motions. Plaintiff responds and acknowledges that “Defendant
 21 could not have predicted that Plaintiff would file six (6) discovery motions on the day before the
 22 discovery deadline.” (ECF No. 66 at 3). But Plaintiff nonetheless opposes the motion, stating
 23 “the failure by Defendant[] to anticipate these late filings is their own fault...I believe the Court
 24 should encourage everyone to follow the rules and be prepared on time and Defendant[’]s lack of
 25 preparation shouldn’t be an excuse to get more time...” (*Id.* at 4-5). Defendant replies and
 26 argues that granting the extension would benefit judicial economy because it would prevent the
 27 Court from being forced to adjudicate more than one set of dispositive motions. (ECF No. 67).
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Under Nevada Local Rule 26-3, all motions to extend a discovery deadline must be supported by good cause. The good cause standard primarily considers the diligence of the party seeking the extension. *Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604, 699 (9th Cir. 1992). The court has broad discretion in controlling discovery. *Little v. City of Seattle*, 863 F.2d 681, 685 (9th Cir. 1988). The court must also liberally construe *pro se* filings. *Ali v. City of North Las Vegas*, No. 2:15-cv-02171-KJD-GWF, 2018 WL 493007, at *1 (D. Nev. Jan. 19, 2018). However, liberal construction of *pro se* pleadings does not excuse *pro se* litigants from adhering to the rules of procedure. *Id.*

The Court grants in part and denies in part both Plaintiff's motion to extend time and Defendant's and will extend the discovery deadline and the deadline to file dispositive motions. Although Plaintiff's motion to extend contains inconsistencies and does not explain how he was diligent in seeking discovery, the Court liberally construes his motion and takes note of the difficulties facing *pro se* litigants. However, Plaintiff's insistence that the Court strictly follow its schedule to Defendant's detriment—despite Plaintiff filing six motions on the eve of discovery and seeking to extend time for his own benefit—is not well taken. The Court extends the discovery deadline and deadlines following it for thirty days from the date of this order.

B. Plaintiff's motion to compel (ECF No. 46).

Plaintiff moves to compel Defendant to produce evidence. (ECF No. 46). However, it is unclear from Plaintiff's motion and reply (ECF No. 62) whether he has served discovery requests under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 33 (interrogatories), 34 (requests for production), or 36 (requests for admission) on Defendant. Plaintiff also fails to include any certification that he met and conferred in good faith with Defendant to obtain the information without court action as required under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(a)(1) and Nevada Local Rule 26-6(c). The Court thus denies Plaintiff's motion.

C. Plaintiff's motions for protective order (ECF Nos. 47, 49).

Plaintiff moves for a protective order “to preserve evidence.” (ECF No. 47). Plaintiff explains that he is bringing his motion under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c). Plaintiff argues without support that he believes evidence is in danger of being lost or destroyed. Plaintiff

1 also requests that Defendant produce the names of witnesses. However, Federal Rule of Civil
2 Procedure 26(c) addresses protective orders to protect a party from annoyance, embarrassment,
3 oppression, or undue burden or expense, not to preserve evidence. Additionally, Defendants are
4 already under a duty to preserve evidence, which arises when a party has some notice that the
5 evidence may be relevant to the litigation or potential litigation. *See Morris v. Cal. Dept. of*
6 *Corrections and Rehabilitation*, No. CV 07-5954-JFW (CWx), 2008 WL 11340255, at *2 (C.D.
7 Cal. July 31, 2008) (citing *U.S. v. Kitsap Physicians Service*, 314 F.3d 995, 1001 (9th Cir. 2002)).
8 And to the extent Plaintiff seeks witness names, he can request those in a discovery request. The
9 Court thus denies Plaintiff's motion for a protective order. (ECF No. 47).

10 Plaintiff also moves for a protective order explaining that he "will file this motion for
11 protective order if the opposing partie[s] specify certain discovery request[s] that might be overly
12 burdensome, invasive, or seek constant lack of relevance to the case..." (ECF No. 49). Plaintiff
13 specifically seeks protection from requests regarding his prior criminal history, social media, and
14 mental health history. Plaintiff also asks the Court to enter a protective order to protect
15 confidential information. However, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c) requires that the
16 moving party make a particularized showing of Rule 26(c)(1)'s enumerated harms. *See Folz v.*
17 *State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1138 (9th Cir. 2003). Here, all of Plaintiff's
18 purported harms are speculative because he does not identify any particular discovery request or
19 confidential information. Instead, Plaintiff is seeking a preemptive protective order *in case*
20 Defendant propounds a request that Plaintiff finds burdensome. Because Plaintiff has not made a
21 particularized showing, the Court denies his motion for protective order. (ECF No. 49).

22 ***D. Plaintiff's motion for a Rule 35 exam.***

23 Plaintiff moves for Defendant to undergo a Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 35 physical
24 and mental examination. (ECF No. 48). Plaintiff argues that Defendant's mental state is in
25 controversy because, in answering the complaint, Defendant explained that he was without
26 sufficient facts or information to admit to the truth or falsity of certain allegations. Plaintiff took
27 this to mean that the Defendant did not remember the incident giving rise to Plaintiff's complaint.
28 However, Defendant's responses that he lacked the facts or information to admit or deny certain

1 allegations in Plaintiff's complaint neither indicates that Defendant does not remember the
2 incident nor does it place Defendant's mental or physical condition in controversy as required by
3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 35(a)(1). The Court denies Plaintiff's motion. (ECF No. 48).

4 ***E. Plaintiff's motion for a subpoena (ECF No. 50).***

5 Plaintiff moves for issuance of a subpoena under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45.
6 (ECF No. 50). Defendant responds and interprets Plaintiff's motion as a request for a subpoena
7 to serve on Defendant. (ECF No. 63). Interpreting the motion this way, Defendant argues that
8 Plaintiff's subpoena is inadequate under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 because it does not
9 identify the party from which Plaintiff seeks information or provide a reasonable time limit to
10 produce the information.

11 The Court does not interpret Plaintiff's motion as seeking a subpoena only from
12 Defendant. To the extent Plaintiff is seeking to subpoena Defendant, Plaintiff is reminded that
13 the proper way to request documents from a party is to serve requests under Federal Rule of Civil
14 Procedure 34. Subpoenas—governed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45—are typically used
15 to obtain discovery from a non-party. *See Guardado v. Nevada*, No. 2:17-cv-00879-JCM-PAL,
16 2021 WL 1234504, at *1 (D. Nev. Apr. 1, 2021). Rule 45 subpoenas must not be used to
17 circumvent the requirements of Rule 34. *See Casun Invest, A.G. v. Ponder*, No. 2:16-cv-02925-
18 JCM-GWF, 2019 WL 2358390, at *4 (D. Nev. June 4, 2019). "If the documents are available
19 from a party, a request for production under Rule 34 should be used." *Id.*

20 However, Plaintiff's motion identifies documents that other, third parties might have. In
21 the event Plaintiff is seeking to subpoena a non-party, his request would be proper. Additionally,
22 under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(a)(3), "[t]he clerk *must* issue a subpoena, signed but
23 otherwise in blank, to a party who requests it. That party must compete it before service."
24 (emphasis added). Plaintiff does not specify how many subpoenas he seeks or the parties on
25 which he seeks to serve them. However, because of the mandatory language in the statute, the
26 Court will grant Plaintiff's motion and issue one subpoena to Plaintiff. In the event Plaintiff
27 requires additional subpoenas, he must identify the entities or persons on which he intends to
28 serve them so that the Court can issue the correct number of subpoenas. Finally, Plaintiff is

1 reminded that under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(a)(4), “[i]f the subpoena commands the
2 production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things or the inspection of
3 premises before trial, then before it is served on the person to whom it is directed, a notice and a
4 copy of the subpoena must be served on each party.”

5 ***F. Plaintiff’s motion for sanctions (ECF No. 68).***

6 Plaintiff moves for sanctions, arguing that Defendant has been dilatory in responding to
7 Plaintiff’s discovery requests. (ECF No. 68). Specifically, Plaintiff argues that he propounded
8 interrogatories, requests for production, and requests for admission on Defendant on August 8,
9 2023, one day before the discovery cutoff and that “[t]wenty four hours should have been enough
10 time for a professional to respond.” Defendant responds that it did not receive any contact from
11 Plaintiff until August 9, 2023, when Plaintiff served his discovery requests and several motions.
12 (ECF No. 71). Defendant adds that Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37 under which Plaintiff
13 moves does not provide for sanctions for delayed responses to discovery requests. Instead, it
14 provides a method by which a party may move to compel and, depending on the outcome of that
15 motion to compel, be entitled to sanctions. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(3)(B); (a)(5)(A).

16 Defendant has the better argument here and the Court denies Plaintiff’s motion for
17 sanctions. The Court does not find that Defendant was dilatory in responding to Plaintiff’s
18 discovery requests such that sanctions are warranted. Again, Plaintiff’s argument that “twenty
19 four hours should have been enough time” when it was Plaintiff who caused the rush by waiting
20 until the last minute to serve discovery is not well taken. And Defendant is correct that Federal
21 Rule of Civil Procedure 37 does not provide for the type of sanctions—for delay alone—that
22 Plaintiff seeks.

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Pretrial order: December 22, 2023

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's motions for protective orders (ECF Nos. 47, 49) are **denied**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's motion for a Rule 35 exam (ECF No. 48) is **denied.**

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's motion for a subpoena (ECF No. 50) is **granted**. The Clerk of Court is kindly directed to issue **one** subpoena, signed, but otherwise in blank to Plaintiff.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's motion for sanctions (ECF No. 68) is **denied.**

DATED: September 22, 2023

DANIEL J. ALBREGTS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE